

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1882.

Amusements To-Day. Abbey's Park Theatee-The Hember for Slocan Bijon Opern House—Apajnio. Booth's Thentre—La Traviata. Bunnell's Museum—Brondway and Pih si. Daly's Thentre—Chitte Maline. Dime Muneum-394 Gowery. Grand Opera House-Panchon. Matthew Maverly's Athla's Garden-The Two Orphans. Matines Maverly's Title St. Thentes-Sam'l of Poses. Matines. Mayoriya Eth Av. Theatre-Verick's Love. Madison Square Theatre-Emerside. San Francisco Minsterly-Broadway and 19th at Thalia Theatre-Little Hama Theatre Consigne Squater Forerignty,
Teny Pastor's Theatre—Palience,
Linion Square Theatre—The Lights o' London,
Wallack's Theatre—Tonth,
Windoor Theatre—The Phonix, Matinee,

A Poor Excuse.

The ground upon which certain Southern Senators, calling themselves Democrats, voted to give Gen. GRANT ten thousand dollars annually for the rest of his natural life is indefensible from any point of view.

They said it became them to be magnanimous. Magnanimous with what? With the public money raised by taxation? That money does not belong to members of Congress. They have no right to give it away. They are solemnly sworn to appropriate it only to certain specified purposes; and they are trustees for those purposes alone. To pay it out for the gratification of a sentiat, whether that sentiment be charity or admiration, is almost as bad as to appropriate it corruptly. Nothing can be worse, nothing more flagrantly opposed to the true principles of Federal legislation, than this misappropriation of the means provided by law for the support of the Government, and for no other purpose.

. The talk in which these Southern Senators indulged, by way of preparation for this betrayal of their trusts, is very much like that which preceded the stupendous act of political treason in the same quarter in 1876-'77. It was magnanimous then to join in swindling the people out of their choice for President; and it is magnanimous now to empty the Treasury into the pockets of persons having no claim whatever upon the public money.

Party Government in the United States.

In a striking article published in the Nineteenth Century, Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH discasses the machinery of elective administration, and pronounces the system of government by parties a rude and questionable expedient, whose day of usefulness is well nigh past. There are few men whose judgment upon matters relating to the history and science of politics has more weight than that of GOLDWIN SMITH; but it seems to us that, accepting Mr. SMITH'S premises, and even admitting the justice of his conclusions so far as Great Britain is concerned, we may still demonstrate the urgent necessity and permanent utility of party government in the United States.

Most thoughtful persons will concur with Mr. SMITH in rejecting the fantastic assumption of some historiaus that party has its everlasting source and justification in a natural line, dividing the political temperament of mankind. This is evidently a theory of human nature constructed to underprop a system touching whose expediency the theorists themselves entertained some misgivings. So far as this country is concerned, we believe that the need of parties can be shown by argument, and we have no wish to take refuge in the hypothesis just named. We admit at once that a combination of men for joint political action in order to be lasting and effective, be founded, not on temperament, but on interest. We acknowledge, too, that the duration of such combination will be limited by the object sought; that, as Mr. SMITH says, party should furlits standard and disband when the fight is won. Nor should we dream of denving that, if the whole community became convinced of the wisdom and justice of the principles and tendencies previously vindicated by one of two parties, it would be rank folly for a moiety still to take the e for the purpose of keeping up the balance of party forces.

But when Mr. SMITH turns from these reasonable postulates to the particular case of the United States, and asserts that here, no less than in the United Kingdom, the death of party, considered as a connection sustained by distinctive principles and interests, is in sight, we are unable to go with him, for he seems to overlook the fundamental and insuperable grounds of political divergence, or of what may be termed an everlasting dualism of public opinion, presented by our political situation. We think it follows, from the very nature of our Constitution, that so iong as the relations between the Federal Government and the constituent States are defined by that instrument, it is, and always will be, our supreme interest to have two parties representing the two great counter tendencies, to wit, the segregative and the cohesive, and the two great principles of centralization and of local self-government, which it is the capital object of our organic law to maintain in equilibrium.

We are aware that it is taken for granted in some quarters, because the alleged right of secession received its death blow in the late civil war, that the doctrine of State rights has been hopelessly discredited in all its aspeets and applications, and has ceased to be clothed with any practical interest. The proposition that the United States constitute nation and not a league being considered demonstrated by the unanswerable logic of force, the dominant party have repeatedly, during the past seventeen years, proceeded on the assumption that the constitutional adjustment of powers between the Federal and State Governments had been so rudely dislocated that almost any innovations at the cost of local autonomy and in the direction of centralization would be legitimate Among the well-known illustrations of this tendency may be pointed out the growing willingness to appropriate vast sums from the proceeds of Federal taxation for local improvements which the communities directly benefited ought to make for themselves. Under the same head should be mentioned the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, the demand that the national Administration should undertake the supervision and control of our public school system, the proposal that the Federal Government should carry on the telegraph business and establish postal savings banks, and the wild suggestion, which was seriously mooted at the time of the Pittsbulgh riot, that the State militia should be everywhere superseded by the regular army in the capacity of guardians of public order. But of all such centralizing innovations, advocated or accomplished, the most dangerous, when we consider the uses to which it may at some future day be put in ambitious and dishonest hands, is the power delegrated to Federal supervisors and marshals in connection with the ballot box. It is true that a clause in the | Crow chief, Inon Bull, gave them permis-

the regulations of State Legislatures touching the manner of electing Federal Senators. and Representatives, but it is a forced construction of that language which deduces from it the right to enforce such alterations by Federal officials. If under that clause of the Constitution Federal functionaries may exercise powers of supervision and control over the ballot box at the election of a Representative, they can by parity of reasoning insist on overseeing the proceedings of a State Legislature when it meets in joint session to elect a Senator. Moreover, the interference exercised by Federal agents is in practice not confined to the method of choosing Representatives, since it is the custom to elect these on the same day, and often on the same ticket, with other Federal or State officers.

Now, we do not hold the Republican party exclusively responsible for all of these encroachments on the principle of local selfgovernment, for some of these usurpations have been, and are, countenanced by certain leading men in the Democratic party. Especially when the prospect of securing an appropriation for local purposes is disclosed to them, some so-called Democrats are eager to disown the view advocated by Thomas JEFFERSON that our Constitution must be construed with the utmost strictness, and that the Federal Government should not be suffered to arrogate one jota of authority not expressly delegated to it by that instrument. Notwithstanding such instances, however, of heedless or interested departure from Jeffersonian principles, it may be affirmed with confidence that the sole claim of the Demoeratic party to respect and support-the sole reason for its existence-lies in its traditional association with those principles, and in the widespread conviction that, in spite of individual recreancy, it may, on the whole and in the long run, be trusted to check the tendency toward excessive centralization,

and maintain the existing safeguards of lo-

The permanency of the federal bond was

cal independence.

indubitably established by the issue of the late war, and it is no less true that certain carefully defined powers not originally bestowed on the federal Government have been deputed to it by the amendments which now form integral parts of the Constitution. It is equally certain that we live under system of government which, in spite of all innovations, is still decentralized to a degree scarcely paraileled in the history of civilized countries, and that the habits of self-rule and self-help, which constitute the firmest bulwarks of popular liberties, have as yet remained unshaken. To-day, moreover, as at all times since the foundation of the Union, the limits of local independence and its relations to the national authority are defined in detail by a written instrument whose construction cannot be settled once for all, but amid the multiplex invocations of legislation must continue to be the subject of incessant and vigilant attention. Given such political conditions as our own, and it is not only natural and inevitable, but right and indispensable, that our people should be distributed into two great parties, separated on the broad lines of adherence to a liberal or to a strict construction of the organic law. Neither the importance of the federal bond nor the coequal value of local rights must be lost sight of, if we would preserve the admirable institutions which our fathers have bequeatned to us. Our political mechanism, like the physical mechanism of the solar system, depends upon the just proportion and nice equipoise of centripetal and centrifugal forces; the tendency to centralization and the tendency to segregation are equally useful and legitimate, just as the joint presence in the atmosphere of oxygen and carbonic acid gas is essential to the continuance of life upon the earth. It is only the undue preponderance of one tendency over the other that we need to fear, to avert which and maintain both forces in healthful equilibrium we can have recourse to but one practicable expedient, namely, the embodiment of the two great opposing principles in

party programmes and organizations. Whatever ground, therefore, may exist for thinking party government doomed to speedy extinction in Great Britain, we believe that in this country it will last as long as the Federal Constitution survives to be interpreted. It has been said of the strawberry that doubtless the Almighty could have made a more delicious berry, but that doubtless He never has. In like manner we may venture o affirm that human ingenuity might possibly devise a pian of government better fitted to uphold the precious cheeks and balances of the American Constitution than the mode of government by parties, but that no such plan has yet been formulated.

Coveting the Crow Lands.

The Utes having been driven from their reservation in Colorado, the attention of the rontier land grabbers is now turned upon the Crow Indians of Montana. This tribe formerly inhabited a large part of the Plains, as far south as the valley of the Platte; they were transferred or rather restricted to their present reservation some years ago, and now the opening to civilization of the Yellowstone Valley, in which they live, threatens them with the loss of their homes.

The excuse which the settlers and speculaors give for demanding the surrender of the Crow reservation is that the lands are valuable for mining; and now that the Vellowstone River supports a thriving population on its banks, and the Northern Pacific Railroad has extended itself and opened the way to the further settlement of that region, the lands

of the Crows are to be seized. That the Crows will fight desperately before giving up their homes is conceded. They are a race of warriors, and their hilly country is splendidly adapted for defence. Those who dwell in the mountainous region number over two thousand, and there are other Crow bands and kindred Indians affiliated with them, making up between three thou sand and thirty-five hundred sonls, with the usual proportion of warriors. The tribe are well armed and formidable; they have become skilled in the military devices of white troops; and their war would be urged with a bitterness all the more intense from their sense of the base ingratitude which would force it upon them.

Of all our shameful wars with Indian ribes, none would be more disgraceful than the one contemplated with the Crows. These Indians have been our allies ever since the Pinins began to be settled. As the hereditary enemies of the Sioux, they took part with our troops against them; and the services rendered by the Crow soldiers, not only as pioneers in marches and scouts in hostile campaigns, but in the thick of many a battle, are well known. Probably no tribe of its size in the country has so many members who are the personal friends of our army officers; and it is only just to say that the latter protest

The contemplated wrong is all the greater from the uniformly pacific and conciliatory attitude of these Indians. When gold was found on the Crow reservation at Clark's Fork, some time since, and settlers, in violation of the law, poured in to the diggings, the Constitution gives Congress power to alter | sion to go on, and abandoned the lands there

vigorously against the proposed outrage.

to avoid trouble. He did the same when the Northern Pacific Railroad ran its line across the reservation before obtaining permis and he afterward sold the road a belt of land

fifty miles long for a trivial sum. But all this counts for nothing with the land grabbers. They have seen the success with which the Utes were forced out of Colorado, and, throwing away all considerations of humanity and gratitude, they are crying out that the Crows must go.

Give Us a Good Excise Law.

Nothing is more necessary than a sensible practical, and efficacious law to regulate the retailing of beer, wine, and spirits in this State. The present statute is almost worthless, and does about as much harm as good. The Legislature ought to enact a new one

that will meet the ends of public welfare. Our esteemed contemporary, the Times, does not express any too strongly the need for such a law. But it goes rather beyond the fact in describing the Legislature to which it appeals as a Democratic body. It was believed to be so a while ago, but the case is changed. The control of both the Senate and Assembly has passed to the Republicans, and the responsibility for legislation now rests with them. By their alliance with Tammany Hall they have become masters of the situation; and we sincerely hope that the terms of the bargain do not exclude all possibility of the enactment of a useful license law.

We had such a law once, when the Police Board could alone grant licenses in this city, and THOMAS C. ACTON was President of that Board. Then the municipal treasury derived an adequate revenue from licenses, no unworthy establishment was allowed to sell liquors, no part of the law was evaded or violated, and both the liquor interest and the public interest received ample and constant protection. This satisfactory state of affairs may be reestablished whenever the Legislature chooses to act with discretion and firm ness upon this important subject.

A Masterpiece of Tact.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Herald thinks that Mr. BLAINE "acquitted himself of a difficult and delicate duty with much honor to his tact and taste." The Tribuou speaks of "the admirable reserve with which under the difficult circumstances, he touched delicate ground." The World says that Mr. BLAINE'S task "was so well performed that most readers of his eulogy will be apt to forget how very delicate and difficult a task it really was." The Times rejoices that Mr BLAINE "said nothing to cause regret."

In one respect nearly all the comments on Mr. Blaine's oration that we have seen are agreed. The warmest praise accorded to this culogy of the dead President is not that it is original in its conception, or polished in its rhetoric, or eloquent in its delivery, or searching in its analysis, or full of noble sentiment or true, but that it is a masterpiece of tact.

There seems to have been a general apprehension among our contemporaries that Mr BLAINE might be led to tell some unpleasant truth, and a general sense of relief, after the ceremony, that he took refuge in the commonplace.

Why should it be a difficult and delicate task to make a panegyric on a memory which has nothing to lose by frank and unreserved discussion? Was it a difficult and delicate task to deliver George Washing-TON'S funeral oration, or to pronounce the eulogy on Abraham Lincoln?

We do not know that any memorial address, intended to define the character and set forth the achievements of a conspicuous man, was ever before chiefly praised for th adroitness with which it evaded difficulties

On Monday last JOHN SHERMAN, Chair man of a committee on arrangements, had the honor of giving his arm to CHESTER A. ARTHUR, President of the United States.

Three short years ago this same John SHERMAN procured the removal of this same CHESTER A. ARTHUR from office, on the false charge that he was inefficient as a public officer, with the implied charge of dishonesty. What a gratification it must have been to President ARTHUR to be offered the arm of

Gen. Rosecrans is entirely in the right in denying the assertion of Mr. BLAINE that internal troubles seriously affected the efficiency of the Army of the Cumberland at the time when Gen. GARFIELD became chief of staff there. So far as our knowledge goes, this state ment is entirely unfounded. We do not think that there was greater harmony or cooperation in the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Gen. GRANT, and there certainly was much more discordinal disunity in the Army of the Potomac, then commanded by Gen. Hooker. Where Mr. BLAINE obtained his information is not known, but he is certainly bound either to prove that the impressions of others, derived from personal familiarity with the Army of th Cumberland, are incorrect, or else he must retract the imputation he has cust upon that gal-

lant and patriotic body of citizen soldiers, The mild, moist weather not only softens the tasks of the ploughshare and jumps forward the crops, but it calls forth the song of the oatman, and brings into earlier activity the much onduring canal mule. Superintendent DUTCHER now thinks that the season may open by the middle of April.

The disappointment experienced by those who looked forward some time ago to a visit from the King of Siam will soon be somewhat mitigated by the arrival of one of his thirty royal half-brothers, Prince Prisdano, This royal personage, a bachelor, dressed in a pleasing costume, of which the upper part is European and the nother part Slamese, including stockings with low shoes, to which a previous distin-guished traveller has accustomed us, is to visit during a general treaty-making tour, on which he has already started. No doubt society will prepare itself for a sensation about the 1st of June, when he is expected, as an Asiatic prince does not come every day, and the principal other personal curiosity we have had from that interesting country thus far has

February proved to be a bad month for Venther Guesser Dg Vog of Hackensack. He said that it would be "n month long to be re-membered on account of its frequent and heavy snow storms and sudden talls in temperature. and that more snow would fall during the onth in New York and vicinity "than has fallen for the past two years combined." The average temperature would be lower than during the month of January, and the winds would be very high. If Mr. DE Voe has ever made a worse weather guess than this, it is not re-

corded. As to Mr. VENNOR, who claims with consider able show of fairness to make a scientific study of the weather, he has done much better, although the unusual weather of the month at times fooled him, too. In his weather bulletin for January he wrote: "After a long and pa-tient perusal of a pile of past weather charts and note books, I throw them aside with the following general vision before me;

A month of abrupt changes from cold to mildness A month of abrupt changes from cold to miliness, and show to rains—on the whole, a temperature considerably above the mean, caused by one or two periods or ministal warmth—short disturbances to the westward and southward of the St. Lawrence River below Lake Ontario. Copious rains and thools in western and southwestern sections of change, and the Eristed States some beavy stories in Western and Southwestern States. A total disappearance of snow in many sections. A requesting of new ice-locked waters, and possibly a renewal of navigation in some quarters. One decided cold dip. A windy and stormy ending of the month nearly everywhere, with a return to winter in March."

Not a bad general guess by any means. But he went further and particularized. He prodicted that the month would be ushered in with

anow storms. If was. He said that with the one would begin a week of mildness, with rains and floods West and South. This was a good guess. He said that there would be colder weather on the 11th and 12th. There was very mild weather here, although the latter part of that week fulfilled in a measure his predic tions of severer weather with anow storms The 19th he said would "usher in a terrible week of rain storms and floods and gales," We had the snow here on the 19th, the gales on the 21st and the 22d and in the West the floods were prevalent and terrible, just as he said that they would be. He falled, however, in the last week of the month, which he thought would give generally colder weather, with heavy snow storms.

On the whole, Weather Guesser VENNOR must be credited with a fair amount of success for the month that has just gone.

The foot race yesterday presented the new phase of three men running with varying degrees of hope to win the first prize, three others out of the contest altogether, and four struggling on to make the 525 miles necessary to share in the gate money, and so to more or less indemnify them for the tolerably certain loss of their \$1,000 stakes. The heavy, ungainly jog of the Lepper got him over the ground at remarkable speed, and the contrast between his movements and those, for example, of HART, showed how little a handsome carriage of the ody and pedestrian gait may have to do with the actual miles covered in these contests of sheer physical endurance to which six-day matches have been reduced.

The unconsciomble slowness of the workings of military judicial machinery passes all understanding, so that it is not to be expected that the Indians should comprehend it. Last September a number of Indian scouts fired on ien. Will.cox's command at Fort Apache. Several of them were arrested and others surrendered on the promise of a fair trial. Three of the scouts have been tried and sentenced to be hanged, and meanwhile nothing has been done in the cases of the others who are fretting under confinement. The Indians cannot understand the delay; it looks to them like a breach of faith and as if it were the intention to kill all the prisoners, a few at a time. Indian Agent TIFFANY last week telegraphed to Washington begging that the execution of the sentences of the three condemned be postponed until the rest are tried. The President yesterday decided not to interfere, and the three Indians will be hanged on Friday next. If another Apache war in Arizona should be the result, it will be due not to innate ferocity, but simply to the inability of the poor Indian's untutored mind to comprehend one aspect o the great mystery which confronts us also in the WHITTAKER case.

Six chiess of a tribe of Pueblo Indians, whose costumes exhibit the survival of a civ ilization similar to that of the Aztecs, are on their way East to perform a religious ceremony that can only take place at the ocean. Minute details of the ceremony are said to have been handed down by tradition, but the fact that the performance of it now is due to the zeal of an enthusiastic white brother will somewhat detract from the interest of this Aztec renaissance.

The end of the great trial at St. Petersburg has come, in the sentence of ten prisoners to death, and the remainder to longer or shorter periods of penal servitude. The evidence for the prosecution in some of the cases seems to have been meagre; but about that the Court did not concern itself. The arguments of the counsel for the prisoners were timid and non-committal in the extreme. The very ground on which the prisoners profess to have was passed over by the counsel. But probably their arguments, weak or strong, had little to do with the actual result, since the conduct of the Court indiented that its mind had been made up before the counsel began their pleas. and perhaps before any of the evidence was

Discoveries of gold mines in the East are pretty frequent now. There has been a good deal of talk in Connecticut recently over finds of this sort, and now from Albany comes the information that within the last ten claims have been filed to no less than fortythree gold mines in this State. Auriferous quartz exists in many places along the Appaachian chain, but the problem of getting the gold out with profit has not yet been solved, About a year ago there was a gold mining fever in Montgomery County, Maryland, and work was prosecuted for a while with great energy. Baltimore papers then teemed with accounts of rich finds, but the subject is not mentioned now, and the gold mines are desolate. Further south the business has been followed with some small success, but as a rule in such attempts than is taken out.

HENDRIX AND ANDRE. Mr. Sands is Astonished at the New York

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In your sue of to-day I notice the arrest, without legal or cor

structive warrant, of a person who is suspected of hav-ing defaced the Andre stone at Tappan. I am amazed that the police authorities of your city are so sub-servient that they will transcend the limits of the law in the interest of British flunk, ism. I notice also the law you quote as bearing on the defacement of orna-What are ornaments? Are ornaments always orna

ments, without regard to place, to circumstances, or t

well as an object of interest to English and Americans alike. But in Tappan, and put there, too, by the money of an American citizen, it is not an ornament in any true sense of the word, but a nuisance, an eyesore, and a stench in the nostrils of patriotism. WHITE PLAINS, Feb. 27.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I never heard of Hen drix until I saw an account of his arrest, but my sym-pathy is entirely for him. For him if innocent, because of the unlawful manner of his arrest. For him if guilty cause on the impulse of the moment, or inspired by e memories of the day, he practically gave expression the indignation of thousands of his countrymen, that ne memories of the day, he practically gave expression the indignation of thousands of his countrymen, that you will be a seed of the indignation of the observable of the countrymen, that you will be a seed of the product of the memory of a man whom Washigton declared must hi justice be hanged as a spy the erection of the monument here has only revives but series. If it for the pay the fine May I ask a few questions? Are there not several Revolutionary American herees still inhomored with monuments? How far would Hendrix have been lawfully justified in resisting this indexfinal arrest? Is inspector Barries employed by Gould and Virid? Why does he not employ the same activity in closing that skin game worked in a neisy manner and with open doors on the west side of the howery near Syring street? Is he afraid to enter without a warrant?

To the Editor of The Sca—See: It was with deep re-To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SEC: It was with deep re

gret that I read of the arrest of George Hendrix, the young American accused of defacing the monument creeked by Cyris W. Field, the renegate American ostensibly to the memory of Major Andre, the British spy but in reality to the spirit of toadyism. The manner of the arrest saves strongly of the flussian methods so leartly approved by Nr. Field, and was possibly the result of the important result of his inspiration.

I see that Mr. Hendrix, in case he is convicted of defining the monument, will be punished by a fine not exceeding \$150. If his trial should come to such an undestrable result, I am willing to be one of 150 persons to contribute a dollar for the payment of his fine. I will contribute a dollar for the payment of his fine. I will also start a one dollar subscription for the crection of a monument to his memory, to be placed near as possible to the one he defaced.

Assay Yors, Feb. 27.

To the Englow or The Sen—Sir: The Sir Cyrus Andre monument is erected where that British spy was hong by the order of tien George Washington; it is at Tappan, in tockland County. WA.B. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir : If Mr. Hendris, is fixed, let a subscription list be opened and I shall be glad to send my share. The fixe ought not be over 10 cents. The proper thing would be to furn the tables and the

An Error of a Word in The Sun.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In your literial of today's issue, "The Mutilator of the Monu-ient," you lead your numerous readers into an error by referring to the Andre moniment as being located at Tarrytnen. The "Monument association of the Capture of Andre "have a monument executed at Tarrytnen to a monument executed at Tarrytnen to grapulate the memory of the three yearnen. Paulding. Williams and Van Wart, who captured the spy. Major Andre. It is at Tappan, on the opposite side of the Itial son, where it. W. Field creeted the monument marking the agot where the spy got his deacrts.

Tarrytney. Feb. 28.

The Old South Church.

Boston, Feb. 28,-One more effort is to be nade to save the Old South Church. The debt upon the property is new \$208,080. It is proposed to raise by sub-scription \$105,080, half of which is already conditionally subscribed, and it is thought that receipts from rest and admiration fees will pay the interest on \$100,000, with an annual balance to go toward a anking found for the teams cancellation of the debt.

BLAINES PLANS FOR THE FUTURE. INIFIES TO THE RING.

WARRINGTON, Feb. 28 .- To break finally and definitely with Gen. Arthur and his Adminis-tration has been for some time Mr. Blaine's purpose. This has been no secret bere. Blaine's belief has been, and still is, that he can control enough members of each House of Congress not only to embarrass the Administration, but to form a nucleus for his Party of the Future. Apparently, desperation has blinded him to the impossibility of doing again what he was able to do as director of Garfield's Administration, when with the patronage he was able to secure as many Democratic Sena tors as he wanted whenever nominations were consternation of the members of the Ring. The Philadelphia election was a revolution to be considered. Mr. Blaine's conviction that he is destined to

reach the Presidency next time is genuine. decisive appears the blow. The city was the stronghold of the Ring. There their money His confidence is entire. He has convinced himself that his plans are sufficient. All he asks of his friends is to be prepared to act. He will show them the grounds of his confidence in due time. All he asks of them for the present is to believe. His buoyancy is great. He hardly consults ordinary prudence, and is impatient for active work in the field. His contempt for opposition he can scarcely conceal. He counts confidently on a general break-up of parties and on his ability to marshal the fragments under his banner. It is the great work of his life. His whole energies are devoted to it. His chief object at present is to sow discord. His elation was never so great. He boasts of his power to combine, of the certainty already assured. He no longer speaks of reliance on the Republican organization, but maintains a mystery about what is going to happen. He takes no interest in Congress, except as the proceedings relate to himself, which they do with a frequency and in a manner that would be disturb-ing to anybody else. When asked whether Maine will not elect a solid Democratic delegation to Congress next term on a general ticket, he thinks it quite probable, and evinces no regret at the prospect. His purposes are apparently foreign to the success of the Republican party. He devotes his whole time to his plans, and takes no step not expected to advance them. Either the ex-Secretary is playing an extensive confidence game or he has entered into combinations which he is convinced will insure the success of his ambition. The evidence of this latter is not yet apparent. Many of his old friends admit the absurdity of his endeavors as he has set out. Few profess their

intention to link their fortunes with his. Generally they admit the desperate character of the enterprise. Hardly any pretend to understand the ground of his confidence. FACTS TO RE CONSIDERED.

The Belden-Kelly-Cornell Bargain and Ite

From the Athany Argus. State of New York found that Messrs. Belden & Denison had received \$400,000 more than they were entitled to; that a form of payment had covered a fact of overpayment to that amount. The State tried first to see if it could establish its right to the money, and then proposed, if it did that, to try to find out ho and then proposed, if it did that, to try to mu out how to get it back. ExJudgs Emott, Judge Tappan, now of the Supreme Court, and Mr. J. M. Lawson, as referees, emitsent in character and ability, were mutually selected to take testimony and report. The testimony established that the State ought to recover back the money, and the report found that Mexars. Belden & Denison ought to be made to pay it back. This proceeding lasted until the end of Gov. Robinson's administration

The method to pursue, to effect or defeat recovery, de-volved on Gov. Cornell's administration. That adminis-tration was unbarrassed by the fact that Nr. Belden had secured the nomination of Mr. Cornell, and had then got Mr. Kelly to elect him, just as he lately got Mr. Kelly to give the Legislature to the Republicans. In consequence of wrong measures, deliberately taken by the law department of the Cornell administration, the attorneys of the State secured the escape of Mr. Beiden, by techn ties, from the necessity of disgorging the \$400,000 of 131 gotten money. The State had the right side, but the wrong lawyers. They took the course which defeated their own client and screened Mr. Belden, who had noint nated Mr. Cornell and got Mr. Kelly to elect him. The friends and creators of the Cornell administration were the enemies of the State, and the State suffered the cosequence. Fountains and administrations do not rise above their sources. Belden & Kelly administrations do not mulet their makers, merely because one of them got into the State treasury up to his shoulder blades. Govs. Tilden and Robinson owed all to the people, and protected them. The Cornell administration owed all to Mr

Belden, and protected him. Each of the Governors was equally true to his maker.

These are the facts. They dispose of Mr. McCarthy's loving romance. As a historian, he is a failure, but as an economist of truth lie is an eminent success. The one trial on the facts has shown Mr. Belden to have no more moral right to the \$400,000 than Billy the Kid has to the spoils he got by sacking banks. The General Term of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals have made ju-dictal decisions which show first that the Cornell admincovery of the money, by taking the wrong course in the case, and, secondly, that if they had taken the right course, which was as plain as the sun in the sky, Mr. Belden would have been made to disgorge. This is the case. It shows why Mr the compact between Mesers. Cornell and Kelly

What Does this Great Change Mean ! From the New York Ledger At the funeral of the Rev. Dr. Bellows, the

well known Unitarian clergyman, two weeks ago, there were present a large number of eminent orthodox clergymen. A year or two since, when the Rev. Dr. Chaple, the eloquent and popular Universalist preacher, died, his funeral was also attended by distinguished clergymen of all the leading Protestant denominations.

This is certainly a striking indication of the increase of brotherly, or, at least, neighborly feeling on the part of the clergy; but will it not also be considered as an indication by many good, old fashioned people of a "loosening of the cords ?" Will it not lead many of the good old orthodox ladies, all over the country, to de plore and lament what they will deem "a new depa ture" on the part of their standard-bearers? The Unitarians deny, as everybody knows, the divinity of Christ, and the Universalists deny that the punish ment of the wicked is excelasting. Take these two things, the divinity of Christ and the eternal punishment of the wicked, out of the orthodox creed, and what is there left? And yet it seems that orthodox elergymen, in our day, recognize those who do take these two things out of their creed as brothren in the ministry. But they may say: We attended those funerals merely to show our appreciation of the secular and benevolent work with which the deceased were ly to respond : Is your appreciation of secular and benes olent work stronger than your abhorrence of doctrine that strike at the foundation of your religious belief?

If, fifty years ago, in such a city as Hartford, an emi nent divine like the Rev. Dr. Hawes had attended the funeral of a Universalist clergyman, would not the whole town have been amazed on hearing of his presence at

Now, what does this change mean! Are these distinc tions to be considered as merely figurative, or meaning

Do not let us be misunderstood. We do not refer to this matter for the purpose of finding fault; but simply to point out the facts and to direct attention to what is co

Miss Fanay Parnell.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you, with your usual kinduess, permit me to acknowledge with thanks the very large contributions of literature of all kinds that Americans, as well as Irish, have forward. ed me for the use of the political "suspects." I am only sorry that I cannot thank everybody separately. Enc has now been sent, in the way of novels and magazines, to had for some time, but I would respectfully ask that those halles and gentlemen who have been sending me packages of newspapers would continue the good work y forwarding American, not Irish American, papers (the atter not being allowed incide the prisons) to Miss A. Parnell, Ladies' Relief Committee, 30 Upper Sackville treet Dublin, instead of to myself. It does not cost any more to send newspapers to Ireland than it does to send them to me. I am, yours faithfully. FANNY PARKEL Boxmanowa, Feb. 27.

The New Russian Minister.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-Mr. Bartholomei, the Russian Minister, who was under a cloud when he re-cently left Wachlington, has been transferred to Japan. Mr. de Struve, the Minister to Japan from Russia, known as a gentleman of high character, and the very revers of his predecessor in the United States, comes to Wash zton. Mr. de Struve and his family will soon recover the ground lost by Mr. Bartholomei, and the Russian Le gation will be restored to the honorable position which it had long deservedly held.

can who served in the war of 1812 can obtain their father's pension, he being now dead.

The widow and children under 16 years of age of a man who served in the war of 1812, and died of injury received or disease contracted in the service, are cutified to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time he received the injury or con-

tracted the disease which resulted in his death.

WHAT THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTION

HARRISBURO, Feb. 27.—Pennsylvania i righting up by degrees. Give her but a little ime, and her reproach among States will be taken away. Never was Ring better organized than that which has so long ruled this Com monwealth and its great cities, and never were people more restive under a galling yoke that the people of Pennsylvania. But the deliver ance could not be effected in a day. It is a slow and tedious process, and it is not yet finished. The end is near, unless all signs fail, and among the best of the signs is the manifest

and the more the results are weighed and ex-

amined, and future effects calculated, the more

told most fearfully; there their election frauds were most systematically committed, and there were rolled up the fletitious majorities which frequently swamped the honest vote of the rest of the State. Col. William B. Mann is one of the oldest and ablest of the Ring chiefs. He is now resting snugly on a fat pension as Clerk of the Courts. He sait in the Gas Trust office on the night of the election, and as the news of overthrows in wards came in, and he scemed to have given vent to the sentiments of the terrified Ring in words that were not intended for a reporter. He said, substantially, that with the old machine ry of fraud and corruption intact the bosses might have held possession for half a century, rolling up majorities of eighty thousand in the State whenever it suited their pleasure. But in an evil hour they allowed a Constitutional Convention to be held, and the reform then instituted was the beginning of the end. They should never have relaxed their robbers' grasp upon the public throat for one moment. Such were Mr. Mann's statesmanlike views of the situation, and it is safe to say that they are shared by Mr. Cameron and every subboss from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

But Mr. Mann does not state the historical fact correctly. The bosses did not "allow" the Constitution to be adopted. It was adopted in spite of them. They attempted to beat it by the usual frauds in the city, but gave it apearly in the day. A majority of 150,000 was rather large to be overcome even by their methods.

The Independents are greatly encouraged by the result of the spring elections. Their organization in city and State will be perfected, and they will go into the contest of this year under very different conditions from that of last year. It is now clear that they must nominate a full tieket, with, perhaps, the exception of Supreme Judge, The bosses cannot, dare not, yield an inch. To do so would be to abdicate, and surrender the organization to the Independents. They must carry out their programme at the State Convention, told most fearfully; there their election frauda were most systematically committed, and there

BRACING UP A BELLE.

The Course of Grooming and Diet Necessary to a Lady in Washington Society. From the Courier-Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25,-The institution of ent brings rest for the weary, swollen feet which last reck danced day and sight from Monday to Saturday How does your daughter stand it ?" I asked of a moth whom I met at the Bachelors' german last Friday night She answered by telling me that the same woman who took charge of her daughter when an infant still had the care of her, and always waited until her young mistres returned from a ball; then she undressed her, gave her a sponge bath, rubbed her well, and, after adm sleep until noonday, or longer, if she was so inclined. As soon as the young lady awoke she was fed with beef tea

soon as the young lady awoks she was fed with beef tea or some food equally nourishing; in short, she was treated exactly as she would be if seriously ill, and in that way she kept fresh for the afternoon dancing receptions and the germans at night. Nothing was expected of her but to enjoy berself and rest when she was tired, so she could continue to participate in the gayeries while the dancing season hasted.

Tuesday night this young lady danced until 2 o'clock at the german given by the Tuesday Chith Wednesday night she danced at the german given by Mass Dora the daughter of Senator Miller, which lasted until 4A. M. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Miller had daring at her regular reception, and Thursday night was divided between the ball given by Commodore and Mrs. English and the charity ball, which kept up until 4 o'clock. Yriday afternoon the danced at Mrs. Carolis and in the evening at the serman 1 first montioned; Saturday afternoon she danced at the resequiton given by the Misses Fox, and rested Similar so as to be ready for the german given to legit by Mrs. White, discilier of Senator Suever, and the Mrs. White discilier of Senator Suever, and the Mrs. White discilier of Senator Suever, and the Mrs. White discilier of Senator Suever.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At least ne man in New Jersey was benefited by my last article for as soon as he read it he bought a pair of rubber boots and ordered a ton of coal, and five days after he had to

dig through a snowdrift six feet deep. The old adags that if March suters like a lion it will pass out like a lamb, will not work well this year, for it will roar like a lion both in the beginning and at the close, and those who have cherished hopes of a mild cores, and more who have cherisary hope of a mini-carly spring will be doomed to bitter disappointment, for warm weather sever follows extreme wet weather. Warm weather aways procedes wet weather, and cold always follows. We in this section have not yet had our heaviest raiss, and people who live on the bunks of streams which occasionally overflow should use every precaution to protect themselves and their property from the furious boost. Farmers need not be in any har-y to plaugh, for snow will be knee deen the latter nor

storm of the season, with genuine within weather to the close of the month, and the Hudson Biver will close below Albany.

In the Gull and South Atlantic States the temperature will be misseally high sufficient States the temperature will be misseally high sufficient States the temperature will be misseally high sufficient such as the sum of the month, when they will have cold sortheast winds and very heavy rachs.

In the leastern States, March will be the most wintry month of the season, and snow will be above the fences on the 8th and 25th, and parises having goods to skip would do well to act promptly. The cold weather will affect the produce market, and the price of fautter and veg. Mee of all kinds will alvance of butter and veg. Mee of all kinds will alvance they are stated and the mow will be very deep, and railroad traffed ill be heart, suspended. The farmers should produce the first state of the suspended of the farmers should great deal which has been nown in the States, will be drowned. It will be a cold backward squing throughout the Wostern States, and exceedinging well so that farmers should take warding and sow their timothy in low ground, plant potations on the side hills, and their corn on the highest ground they have to keep it out of the way of late frosts.

**TEXMYSON'S NEW POEM.

*TENNYSON'S NEW POEM.

The Charge of the Heavy Brigade-Bain-klava, Oct. 23, 1854. By Cable to the Independent.

The charge of the gallant Three Hundred—the Heavy Brigads!

Down the hill, down the hill thousands of Russians, Thousands of horsemen drew to the valley—and stayed. For Scarlett and Scarlett's Three Hundred were rid-ing by

ing by Wher the points of the Russian lances broke in on the And he called "Left wheel into line!" and they wheeled and obeyed. Then he looked at the host that had halted, he knew

And he turned half round, and he bade his trumpeter sound.
"To the charge." And he rote on ahead as he waved his blade. To the sailant Three Hundred, whose glory will never "Follow, and up the bill!"
Up the hill, up the hill followed the Heavy Brigade.

The trumpet the gallop, the charge, and the might of the fight! Slowly, thousands of Russians Down the bill, slowly, thousands of Russians Drow to the vailer, and halted at last on the height With a wing pushed out to the left and a wing to the rubil to But Scarlett was far on rhead, and he dashed up alone Through the great year along all the dashed up alone

Wedged themselves in between borse and horse, Fought for their lives in the narrow cap they had made. Pour amid thousands, and my the bill, up the bill unlieped the gallant Turse Hundred, the breaty Brigade.

Burst, his a thunderloot,

Takebut, like a burniering,

Takebut, like a burniering,

Provident like a burniering to the low,

Brave through the most off the for,

France durant the most off the for,

France durant bow more fairly for,

looks fine ling blow more lower.

Brave Innustillang and offers,

Whirling their salvies in circles of light,

Abil some of as, all is a time.

Who were held for a while from the fight

And were only standing at acts.

When the darken inhal Fussian rowd.

Folded its wings remit the left and the right

And reflect their grain the list and the right

And reflect their grain the list and from sight,

Like drives of blood in a dark gray sea.

And we threed to each search fire and dismayed.

Less are in a sgalant Tree Hundred, the Heavy

Brande.

Glory to each and to all, and the charge that they Glory to all the Three Hundred, the Heavy Brigade!

The three hundred of the Biracy Strands who made this fa-mous charge were the Secte Green and the second equadron of the Bainstillines, the terminates of the Baracy lands atten-quently dashine up to their support. The three were Kilhott, scattelly added-decising, who had been riding by the disk and the temperature, and Shegari, the orderly, who had been close schillad A subscriber (Noank) asks if the children of a

SUNBEAMS.

- Petroit has a House of Correction which ast year paid a profit of \$30,000

-A Manitoba immigration company is offering free tickets from any point in Canada to per ing their lands.

-The one hundredth anniversary of Thos.

If Benton's birth is to be celebrated by the Missouri litatorical Society on the 14th of March.

... The ex-Queen of Spain buys a ticket in every lettery of which she hears, repeating the provects, "Never shut the door against fortune." -The Ontario Court of Common Pleas has

decided that the shaving of customers by barber Sunday is a violation of the laws, it being not a work of -A negro woman of Kansas City advertises that if the parents of an infant intely left with her do not immediately claim it and pay charges also will

dispose of it at auction -An astrologer in Nevada prophesies, and backs up his prediction with a wager of an oyster sup-per, that some monarch now reigning in Europe will dia during the month of March.

-The death of a girl in a ballroom at orgetown, Colorado, was caused by tight lacing, stadid not squeeze herself from choice, but because were her slenderer sister's dress. -The San Francisco Call reports that Gen.

John Bidwell has shipped to the Eastern States and Eu-rope over 10,000,000 pounds of fruit during the last siz nonths from his orchards around Chico. Cal -Gen. Garibaldi's health is so much better that he wishes to go to Palerino to attend the memoration there of the Sicilian vespers, which will be gin on the Bist of March and continue four days.

-A play bill dropped from the gallery of the Volks Theatre, Copenhagen, took fire from a gas jet in its fall, and, alighting on a lady's head, burned off her bonnet and nearly all ker hair before the dames could be ... The total number of newspapers and pe-

riodicals published all over the world in 1880 was, according to the "Newspaper Directory," 34,274, and the circulation amounted to 10,582,000,000, or six copies to each individual living.

—In a trial before a Justice at Dodge City. Kansas, a witness who was being hullyragged by a cross-examining lawyer called on the Court for protection. The Justice handed him a pistol. "I have no further

questions," said the lawyer -The religious revival in Louisville has taken an exciting hold on the negroes, twenty-three of whom were immersed in one evening. An impatient convert, unable to restrain himself until his turn came,

threw himself head foremost into the water -The popularity of the violin among the aboring classes of England was recently shown by the attendance of over 400 applicants for instructions at the recent opening of the "penny violin classes" at Bir ningham. Only a penny a lesson is charged, the instruc

tion being given in large classes. -There is a movement in the Kentucky Legislature for the equalization of the distribution of the school fund between the white and colored people of the State. A discrimination is now made against the colored

people on the ground that they pay tames on only \$3,500,000 worth of property.

—Late estimates indicate that nearly a million acres of French vineyards have been turned to other uses, and that more than two-thirds of the re-mainder are more or less affected by the phylloxera. Everywhere in the wine districts windlasses are at work tearing up the shrivelled and blackened stalks of the vines to be carted away for firewood

-The sensation picture at the forthcoming Royal Academy will be Prith's "Private View Day at the Academy." Painters, poets, and bigwigs of all classes are portrayed. The President of the Academy is talking to "the lady of the brightest eyes in England." Lady Lonsdale. Browning, Gladstone, Oscar Wilde, and Mrs. Langtry are among the portraits.

-The Lakeview (Oregon) Herald says that the remnants of the Modoc Indians that were trans-terred fre u the lava beds to the Indian Territory are now amon; the quietest, most peaceable, and industrious in the country. There are only 100 left, but they entit-vate 400 acres of land, have established schools, and are thriving generally. Scarfaced Charley, one of the heroes of the Modoc war, is now a respectable fare

-When Jasper Jones enlisted for the war. in a Maine regiment, he was by mistake paid the bounty of \$350 twice over. When he was recently on his death-bed, eighteen yeers afterward, he confessed his fault in keeping the money, and died bewaiting his inability to refund it. The loss had not fallen on the town of W. Me., as he supposed, but on the Rev. W. P. Merrill, who had acted as the town's agent in filling the quota.

-Mr. Carlyle gave the lately discovered anuscript of his Irish diary to a friend who is now dead, and who preserved it as a kind of secret treasure so es fully that its existence was long unknown. The style is lescribed as racy, and it contains many frank observations on such points of national character as are of the highest interest at the present political juncture. Mr. Fronde is greatly impressed with its importantintends to write an introduction to it.

-Here is a real adventure in the far West for boys to read: Christian Alfson, aged 12, wandered into Utah. He was employed awhile on a sheep ranch, but was too smail to do the work, and was discharged For twenty days the poor little fellow trudged anniessly about, in litterly cold weather, scantily clothed and fed One day he was found insensible in a snow drift, with a ittle flour in a tin pall as his entire stock of provision budly frozen that, on being sent to Sait Lake for nent, his feet were amputated.

-The question, "Was the death of Presitent Garfield an irreparable less to the republic?" was to be discussed by the debating society of a public school negative. The principal therefore, spoke on that side, and introduced the Credit Mobiller and De Golyer paving matters so freely that the President of the School Board made charges against him. He was excused, hor

on showing that he was a good. Republican and had paid for a portrait of Gardeld to hang in the school room. -University professors in Melbourne have a rather startling way of deciding their disputes, and two of them have recently been punished for disorderly conduct in doing so. There was an election of President of the faculty which caused a good deal of isharp canvassing. At the voting one of the professors, named Narson, being accused by Prof. Eikington of voting in-fairly, retorted by calling Eikington a liar. Prof. Eiking-ton, therefore, knocked Prof. Narson down, and he has

since been sustended for a month from his duties and emoluments. Narson got off with a fine of £50 -A new method of municipal transportation is about to be tested in Boston. By means of a system of coupons the passenger, upon his arrival in Bos ton, can take a coupe, especially reserved for him, and be conveyed directly and speedily to any part of the city desired. No attention to his baggage will be re-quired, as that will be provided for by the company sidwill follow him at once to his hotel, residence, or office as ordered. The company having charge of the matter is now completing the details of the arrangement and already has contracted for the construction of several

elegant coupes and cabs. -The convict camps of Kentucky have been described as places of barbarous torture. A conunittee of the Legislature is making an investigation. The testimony thus far taken seems to bear out the worst of the charges. In one camp, only thirteen out of fifty convicts survived a year of excessive labor at lum bering insufficient food, scant clothing, and entire ab sence of medical attention. Suicides have been com-mon among the prisoners, and deliberate morders by the keepers, under the plea of enforcing discipline, have come to light. In a coal mining camp, when the mea protested against going into a dangerous tunnel, the kemper drove them in at the month of a cocked two lor Three leaves afterward, a fall of cartic killed gloven of

them. The lash and the thumbscrew have been in use -The Chatelet Theatre in Paris has been for some time past the scene of several criminal at which, but they proved successful, must have lisastrous results. On the evening of Feb. 19 stance, at the end of the first act of the "Mills to sustain the whole weight of her body had through with an amount of patience worth . Had she trusted berself to the wire siy testing its combition, a fatal accidebeen the inevitable result. Only an evening ! plaster had been carefully removed from a l which a lighted gasburner had been directed, or to causing a fire. The mischief was luckely p the firemen as they were making their room flames were promptly extinguished.

-A man named Pietro Fosco recent at a hotel in Pesth, where he had been a wait 1872, under a much more sounding title, took ieu of Paris by storia. He appeared in the F tal as the Marshal-Count Bustello For signatio Patrician of Venice, attached to the H. R. H. the Prince of Skanderborg, King of Albanta. Due de Busignano was known s and it is supposed that his career furnished 1. material for his "Kings to Extle." I were willing to pay for it, and promised then with his Royal Highness, chief of the moorder of the Star of Epicus. At last the retthe "King's" record, and, learning their mi Majesty escaped, leaving the Marshal as a ... his return. The latter was tried on a condling; his real name Pietro Force was but, with tears in his eyes, he told his for situdes of his noble family, and how his a ring Pallero, had been beligaded on the title He failed to move them, and wassentem imprisonment, which he underwest all dignity, aided by triffing presents sent has who sympathized with him and reals has who sympathized with him and ready be-be a persecuted and unfortunate numerase